



DISCOURSE SUPERSTRUCTURE ANALYSIS ON COVID-19 IN PUBLIC SPACES OF KUPANG CITY

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ABSTRACT: The people of Kupang City are people who are not used to using masks in their daily activities. Even though it is known that the people of Kupang City are dynamic and mobile people. During the Covid-19 pandemic, communication and social interaction often occur in this dynamic and mobile society. Usually when communication and social interaction occurs, close physical contact between one person and another will occur. When physical contact occurs, at that time the spread and transmission of the Corona-19 virus will occur. Physical contact between one person with another will easily spread and transmit this virus. This makes people aware of the importance of protecting their living area by requiring everyone to wear a mask. Therefore, to protect the area where they live, it is written "Required area for masks".

Keywords: *community, area, required, masks.*

INTRODUCTION

Every communication event, both oral and written, there must be a communication involved. In communication, apart from having speakers and/or writers, there must also be listeners/listeners and readers. In addition, what is important is what is said or written. Messages and information conveyed to a person or to the public, must be understood as intended by the sender of the message. The purpose of the message and information conveyed is to socialize and interact socially (Darma, 2009:1).

Darma's view above, about the importance of socializing or socializing messages and information conveyed to someone or to the public. Disseminate or promote information and messages so that the delivery objectives can be achieved. It is important for a person or institution to convey the information and messages, because the messages and information may involve the interests of a person or the interests of the community. For example, messages and information about Covid-19 that the public must know, do and obey. The public must know that Covid-19 is very dangerous and threatens people's lives and safety if they do not obey the message and information. Therefore, how important the message and information is to be socialized or socialized to be obeyed. Language is a social institution. This societal dimension gives meaning to language (Nababan, 1993:1). The form of language has a social function (Ibrahim, 1993:9).

Components of communication are things that must exist so that communication can take place

properly. According to Darma (2009:9) these components include:

1. The sender or communicator (sender) is the party who announces the message to another party (addressor).
2. The recipient or communicant (receiver) is the party who receives the message (addressor).
3. Message is the content or intent conveyed by one party to another.
4. Feedback is a response from the recipient of the message or the content of the message delivered.

Based on the explanation above, this research aims at figuring the superstructure of the text found in public spaces in Kupang City.

THEORY

Literature Review

In this research link, there are several literatures that are studied, among others. Sir (2012) in his thesis entitled "Variety of Political Language in the Opinion Rubric of Suara Berita Newspaper: An Analysis of Media Texts" shows the results, that judging from the choice of words and ways of expressing them, the variety and meaning of language used in the daily newspaper opinion discourse Suara The April 2011 to February 2012 edition updates have distinctive characteristics. The peculiarities of the variety and meaning of political language are closely related to the context of the developing political situation in Indonesia in recent years.

Kembaren (2019:viii) in his thesis entitled "Politeness in Kupang Malay Language on Facebook Social Media" found that the form of politeness in Facebook social media is represented by polite and courteous kinship greetings to each participant and the strategies used in realizing politeness are represented in the strategy positive and negative politeness.

Rasyid (2020) in his article on "The Use of Indonesian in Public Spaces in the City of Gorontalo" He found that the control of language use in public spaces in the City of Gorontalo is in the Controlled C category (areas where language use in public spaces is less controlled: physically it is less dominated by language) foreigner; starting to speak Indonesian more with the application of good rules and typography). This can be seen in the linguistic aspect which has not fully prioritized the use of Indonesian because it has problems with spelling, word choice, and sentence structure.

Text

Text refers to any written form, and discourse refers to everything that is said. The difference between these two things actually lies in the channel used, namely text using written language, while discourse is produced with spoken language or spoken language.

Van Dijk in Wahid & Juanda (2005: 91-92) suggests six main contexts of the text, namely:

1. A text is an entity that is summarized in a topic.
2. Several texts (or a series of subtopics) are an area of understanding that is hierarchically organized from the surface level to deep and to more general topics.
3. The external level (surface) of a text consists of words (or symbols) which are actually a series of expressions.
4. Successive levels of surfaces can be logically analyzed to show logical structures or linear relationships or linear coherence.
5. No single text is completely understood simply through logical analysis of linear sequence structures because all logical relations between propositions have never been fully clarified based on symbolic evidence.
6. Sometimes what is said (symbolically indicated) at the surface level (outside) gives us an understanding of what is at a deeper level as seen in the text.

Context

Halliday and Hassan (1992: 6) state that context is a text and there is another text that accompanies it: a text that accompanies that text. Malinowski in

Halliday and Hassan (1992:7) stated that the theory about the context of the situation is the text environment. He introduces two notions of context, namely the context of the situation and the context of culture, both of which are important to understand the text well.

According to Adjei (2013) context is an important idea for understanding the language used and for understanding the nature of discourse analysis or the study of the language used. Speakers and writers rely on listeners and readers to use the context in which things are said and written to fill in meanings that are not spoken, but are assumed to be inferred from the context.

Firth in Halliday and Hassan (1992:11) describes the context of the situation as follows:

1. Participants (participants) are people and characters who are more or less commensurate with what sociologists usually refer to as the position and role of the participants.
2. Involving action: what is being done, including both verbal action and non-verbal actions.
3. Other relevant situational characteristics: surrounding objects and events, as long as they relate to what is happening.
4. The effects of speech acts, the form of changes caused by the things spoken by the participants in the situation.

Van Dijk in Darma (2014:126) suggests three dimensions of discourse, namely text, social cognition, and context. The essence of the analysis is how to combine the three dimensions of discourse into one unified analysis.

Van Dijk in Darma (2014: 156) states that the text is divided into three levels, namely the macro structure, superstructure, and micro structure. The macro structure is the global or general meaning of a text that can be observed by looking at the topic or theme raised by a text. Superstructure is a discourse structure related to the framework of a text such as introduction, content, conclusion and conclusion. Microstructure is the meaning of discourse that can be observed, namely words, sentences, propositions, clauses, paraphrases, and pictures.

Van Dijk describes three dimensions, namely text, social cognition, and social context. He combines the three dimensions of discourse into a unified analysis.

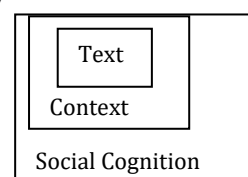


Figure 1. Van Dijk's Analysis Model of Critical Discourse Analysis (Darma, 2014:126)

Semiotics

One of the concepts used in this research is semiotics. Pierce in Sobur (2013:13) says semiotics is a concept of signs: not only language and communication systems are composed of signs, but the world itself - as far as the human mind is concerned - consists entirely of signs because, if not Thus, humans will not be able to establish a relationship with reality. Language itself is the most fundamental sign system for humans, while nonverbal signs such as gestures, forms of clothing, and various other conventional social practices, can be viewed as a kind of language composed of meaningful signs that are communicated based on relationships. -relation.

Symbol

Sobur (2013: 156) says that a symbol is a form that marks something other than the embodiment of the symbolic form itself. Symbols that are written as flowers, for example, refer to and carry a picture of a fact called "flower" as something that exists outside the symbolic form itself. A symbol is a word or something that can be analogized as a word related to (1) user interpretation, (2) usage rules according to the type of discourse, and (3) creation of meaning in accordance with the intention of its use.

Critical Discourse Analysis Theory

Critical discourse analysis (often called AWK) prepares theories and methods that can be used empirically. Theories and methods discuss the relationships between discourse and social and cultural development in different social domains (Jorgensen and Philips (2007: 114). This opinion implies the view that discourse can never be separated from social and cultural life which is contextually textual. the discourse is produced. Every empirical fact that produces a discourse is always sourced from the social and cultural context of the discourse it is produced.

Van Dijk in Darma (2014:123) introduced an AWK model. He elaborates the elements of discourse so that they can be utilized and used practically. This model is often called "social cognition". According to him, research on discourse is not enough just to be based on text analysis alone, because only the results and a production practice must also be observed. In this case, it must be seen how a text is produced, in order to obtain knowledge of why the text can be like that.

If there is a text that marginalizes women, it will be seen how the production of the text works, why the text marginalizes women. This production process and approach is very typical involving social

cognition. This term was adopted from the field approach in social psychology, especially to explain the structure and process of forming a text.

The text is formed in a discourse practice, a discourse practice. If there is a text that marginalizes women, then the text comes from a representation that describes a patriarchal society. This text is divided into two parts, namely a micro text which presents the marginalization of women in the news, and a large element in the form of structure, social, with macro discourse elements with a dimension called social cognition.

Eriyanto (2011:225) says the structure of the text is:

The macro structure consists of the global meaning of a text that can be observed from the topic/theme raised by a text. Superstructure is the framework of a text, such as the introduction, body, conclusion, and conclusion. While the microstructure is the local meaning of a text that can be observed from the choice of words, sentences and styles used in a text.

Table 1. Three Elements of Van Dijk's Discourse

Discourse Structure	Observed Thing	Element
Supersrtructure	Schematic How the parts and order of information and messages are schematized in the text scheme	Scheme

Source: Khasanah & Faris (2018).

Musyafa'ah (2017:5) cites Van Dijk's theory which sees a text as consisting of several structures, and one of them is:

Superstructure (Schematic/plot): Text or discourse generally has a scheme or plot from the introduction to the end. The plot shows how the parts of the text are arranged and ordered to form a unified meaning.

METHODS

The design or design of this research was carried out using a critical discourse analysis approach to understand the various forms and meanings of texts used by the public in the public sphere. The method used in this study is a qualitative descriptive method. This method examines a group of people, objects, a set of conditions, thoughts in the present. The purpose of this research is to describe language facts accurately (Nazir, 2003:54). Bogdan and Taylor in Kaelan (2012: 5) state that qualitative research is a research procedure that produces descriptive data in

the form of words, notes related to meaning, value and understanding.

The data collection techniques used are observation and documentation. At this stage, you must also make initial observations, both regarding the location that will be the place of research in the form of an open or closed space, preparing everything in relation to the ease of communication. Because this study deals with the language used in public spaces, the data were collected from a natural setting, so the technique used for data collection was with docume

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the data obtained in this study, information and messages regarding Covid-19 were found, as follows.

Superstructure

Table 2. Superstructure Analysis of the Teun Van Dijk Model with Schematic Aspects

No	Discourse Element	Information Quotes and Messages
1.	Title	Mandatory mask area
2.	Introduction	Figure 2 above shows that the people of Kupang City are people who are not used to using masks in their daily activities. Even though it is known that the people of Kupang City are dynamic and mobile people. During the Covid-19 pandemic, communication and social interaction often occur in this dynamic and mobile society. Usually when communication and social interaction occur, close physical contact between one person and another will also occur. When physical contact occurs, at that time the spread and transmission of the Corona-19 virus will occur. Physical contact between one person with another will easily spread and transmit this virus.
3.	Content	<p>Schematics are (1) charts; frame; framework (design, etc.); (2) outline; floor plan. In this context, the scheme is an outline or main idea that describes all the things that are expected to be obeyed and done by the people who live and live in the area. Based on the text above, it can be stated that “Warung Cantik ex Palapa” describes that before moving to a new place, the shop was located in the Jalan Palapa area of Kupang. The word “ex” or the former in the text indicates that “Warung Cantik ex Palapa” had tried on Jalan Palapa Kupang. Before the Covid-19 pandemic, people did not wear masks. Masks are not a necessity that must be prepared and used by the community.</p> <p>In communication and social interaction, masks are only used by those who work in a hospital environment. Those who work in hospitals are also not required to wear masks. However, after Covid-19, one thing that is needed and used is a mask.</p> <p>People not only need masks, but also require their community to wear masks. Even in certain areas, all members of the community both living in the area and entering the area are required to wear masks. This happens to protect and maintain the spread, transmission, and exposure of people in the region can be prevented and avoided.</p> <p>Picture 1 above, which was initiated by Warung Passed Ex Palapa. This stall requires its customers when entering the stall area and its surroundings to wear a mask. It can be seen in the picture above that a face is wearing a mask with the words “Mask Mandatory Area”. With this image, every customer who enters this area is required to wear a mask.</p> <p>It is known that the dynamics of society in carrying out social activities are very high. Communities or people who undergo high social activities are always in contact with the community or other people in various regions. Each area becomes a stopover and a place to pass these social activities. Every member of the community who carries out social activities can be a good means to spread</p>



Figure 2. Mask Required Area on Lala Mentik Street

The Location of the Windshield of the Warung is not bad. The research data in figure 2 above shows several things, including:

1. The area referred to in this sticky picture is “WARUNG LUMAYAN EX PALAPA” which has now moved to Jalan Lalamentik
2. There is a person's head wearing a white mask and the background is a black circle.
3. The title/topic of this article is “KAWASAN MANDATORY MASK” which is written in capital letters on a black background and the print is white so that it is contrasting and interesting to pay attention to and read.

		<p>Covid-19 in the area or from that area people carry, transmit, and spread Covid-19 to other people outside this area.</p> <p>This fact encourages the community or elements of society, as was done by Warung Keren Ex Palapa to write the word "Masks Mandatory Area". With this writing, it can remind the public or someone who enters and leaves the area to wear a mask. The notices and warnings will remind and alert the public or someone, if entering and leaving the area, they must or must wear masks.</p> <p>The Warung Passover Ex Palapa who wrote "Masks Mandatory Area" is well aware of the impact of the spread and exposure of someone from Covid-19. Millions of people have died worldwide due to this virus. This fact makes those who work every day to serve customers in their stalls feel that maybe people who come to their stalls are being exposed to this virus. To anticipate the spread and exposure of this virus, they require people entering and leaving the area to wear masks.</p> <p>These notifications and warnings will make people aware of the importance of masks for all. Masks are no longer a foreign object, but masks are a necessity for everyone, just like we need to eat and drink, that's how we need masks to protect us from the spread of this virus and keep this virus from spreading to others.</p> <p>A mask is a small object that is not too expensive for some people or society. Masks can also be found in various corners of the city of Kupang. In fact, many people read business opportunities by creating jobs by making and selling masks. In this era of the Covid-19 pandemic, masks are one of the most important things that must be prepared and used by everyone both indoors and outdoors.</p>
4.	Closing	To protect the area or environment of residence or place of business, preventive measures are needed, namely actions to protect the area from the transmission and spread of Covid-19 by requiring visitors to "Required mask areas". The mask-mandatory area will give a strong message to every customer to wear a mask while in the area.
5.	Conclusion	Visitors who enter the area "must wear a mask".

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Conclusion

Discussion of the results of this study concluded that the superstructure of the text found in public spaces in Kupang City is a "mask mandatory area." While in that area, people must wear masks. This must be done to protect yourself and others from the transmission and spread of the Covid-19 virus.

Suggestion

Based on the discussion, it is recommended as follows.

1. Every member of the community needs to pay attention and obey and carry out every obligation, invitation, appeal submitted by the government and the community.
2. Every member of the public should be aware of the importance of wearing masks.
3. Every member of the community must cultivate the habit of wearing masks.
4. Every member of the community must be a pioneer of safety to prevent the spread of Covid-19

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